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[Several properties of one of the acid neurospecific antigens]

[Article in Russian]

Belik IaV, Berezhnoi GA, Gorban' VA, Grinenko AG.

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The identity of one of the acid neurospecific antigens (antigen A) and S-100 protein has been established through agar gel immunoelectrophoresis and Sephadex G-100 gelchromatography. On agar gel electrophoresis antigen A moves as 2 fractions which occupy positions of blood serum prealbumins and alpha2 globulins. Both fractions of the antigen have a molecular weight of 25000. The heterogenic nature of antigen A (protein S-100) during electrophoresis on agar gel is discussed.

PMID: 63179 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Delayed skin hypersensitivity reactions to human brain S-100 protein in psychiatric patients.

Jankovic BD, Jakulic S, Horvat J.

To confirm and extend previous observations concerning the correlation between cell-mediated immunity and psychiatric diseases, 511 patients with schizophrenia, cerebral atrophy, dementia, and mental retardation, and 32 control subjects and 27 control patients were skin-tested with human brain S-100 protein and human liver protein: 70.2-93.1% of tested psychiatric patients developed positive skin hypersensitivity reactions to S-100 protein, while 2.8-20.7% of patients reacted to liver protein. Of control subjects, 6.2-7.4% responded to S-100 protein, and 7.4-9.4% to liver protein. The findings indicate that cell-mediated immune processes may be involved in brain mechanisms underlying cerebral atrophy, depression, dementia, schizophrenia, and mental retardation.

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Neural tissue hypersensitivity in psychiatric disorders with immunologic features.

Jankovic BD.

The study population consisted of 1010 in patients and 81 control subjects. Patients suffering from schizophrenia, cerebral atrophy of unknown origin, dementia, depression, mental retardation, and ethanol-induced brain deterioration (alcoholics) were skin tested with 25 micrograms of S-100 protein and neuron-specific enolase isolated from fresh human brain. Evaluation of delayed skin hypersensitivity reactions at 24 hr revealed a high incidence of positive responses to S-100 protein: heavy alcoholism, 96.8%; depression, 94.1%; cerebral atrophy, 92.6%; dementia, 91.2%; schizophrenia, 87.7%; and mental retardation, 69.4%. The incidence of positive reactions to neuron-specific enolase in schizophrenics was 91.6%. Of 58 control subjects tested with S-100 protein, 6.8% were positive, whereas of 23 normal individuals tested with neuron-specific enolase, 6.4% developed mild skin reactions. These data suggest a close relationship between delayed hypersensitivity to neural tissue antigens and immunopsychiatric diseases, and they imply that cell-mediated immune mechanisms are involved in the pathogenesis of certain mental disorders.

PMID: 4008935 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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Applications of isoelectric focusing in forensic serology.

Murch RS, Budowle B.

The typing of certain polymorphic proteins present in human body fluids is an important aspect of the analysis of serological evidence. This is particularly true when dealing with evidence related to violent criminal activity such as homocide, assault, or rape. Until recently, the routine analysis of the genetic polymorphisms of interest relied upon conventional electrophoretic techniques such as horizontal starch or agarose slab gel or both, cellulose acetate, and vertical polyacrylamide gradient gel methods. These techniques adequately separate a limited number of common variants. In some cases, these methods are still those of choice. However, as a result of the nature of the conventional approach, problems with time required for analysis, resolution, diffusion of bands, sensitivity of protein detection, and cost are often encountered. Isoelectric focusing (IEF) offers an effective alternative to conventional electrophoresis for genetic marker typing. This method exploits the isoelectric point of allelic products rather than charge-to-mass ratio in a particular pH environment. The advantages of employing IEF include: reduction of time of analysis, increased resolution of protein bands, the possibility of subtyping existing phenotypes, increased sensitivity of detection, the counteraction of diffusion effects, and reduced cost per sample.

Publication Types:
- Review

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